EUROPE

THE WAR.

TWO DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

Our Berlin, Vienna, Frankfort-on-the-Main and Paris Correspondence.

The Prussians Claim Decisive Victories in Bohemia.

The Austrian Losses Said to be Severe.

GREAT REJOICING IN BERLIN.

Austria Alleges a Great Triumph of Her Troops.

Surrender of the Hanoverian Army to the Prussians.

The Italian Plan of Campaign Changed.

Austrian Victories in the Mormtain Passes.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF CUSTOZZA

FRENCH INTERVENTION SPOKEN OF.

The Kings of Hanover and Saxony, and the Elector of Hesse in Exile.

Strength of the Austrian and Prussian Navies.

The Result of the Struggle, Commercial, Financial, and on the Franchises of the Peoples.

DERBY AND TORY MINISTRY IN ENDLAND

Agitation and Excitement in London.

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet About to Sail.

Fenian Army Trials in Ireland. and a Fenian Riot and Fenian Armaments in England.

ADVANCE IN AMERICAN SECURITIES. Ac.

The Cunard steamship Persia, Captain Lott, which ieft Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of the 30th of June and Queenstown on the 1st of July, arrived at Her news is two days later than the advices of the

The report from the seat of war on the Continent is of

Lord Monck, Governor of Canada, is to be made a

Rumors were current in Paris that the arming of the Toulon squadron had been ordered. The Paris Bourse closed firm June 30, at 63f, 30c. for

La France of Paris, of June 29, denies a statement

published in some of the French journals that the camp at Chalons had been raised.

THE WAR.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCHES.

ACCOUNTS FROM PRUSSIA

Continued Success of the Royal Troops.

BERLIN, June 26, 1866. We are still without the news of a battle or of any considerable engagement, and the rumors that have found their way from Frankfort to Paris and from thence to London of a severe action near Görlitz, in which the army of Prince Frederick Charles was routed and the nce himself killed, and of the defeat of the Prussian cavalry at Rauneburg, are destitute of the slightest

mingly with the Prussians, and they occupy one position after the other with a celerity which perhaps no one is more astonished at than themselves. Hitherto, it is true their successes have been achieved exclusively by march ing and manœuvring, and not by fighting-by their legs, and not by their arms—but the moral effect produced by their rapid advance and the strange immobility of their enemies is almost equivalent to the gain of a battle; in fact, without striking a blow they have already secured the advantages which Frederick the Great could only at sein by the bloody victory of Loveritz. They have taken esion of all Saxony and Hanover, Hesse-Casset rt of Hease Darmstadt, and have anticipated the attack of the Austrian army by entering Bohemia,

THE OPERATIONS IN THE SOUTH Hangver by Generale Mantouffel and Faik against Berlie and the West of Germany, but placed one of the

chief members of the league against Prussia hers de c chief members of the league against Prussia hers de com-bat. The Hanoverian government has long been hesi-tating on which side to declare themselves. Apparently they had a dim hope of preserving their neutrality, and when hostilities finally broke out they were totally un-prepared to meet them. The troops were still on the peace establishment, the fortreases were neither armed nor violuslied, and on the approach of the Prussians to the capital nothing remained for them but to best a basty retrest. They fell back to Gottingen in tolerable order, and halted there for a day or two in expectation of the arrival of the Bavarians from Bamberg, or of the of the arrival of the Bavariane from Bamberg, or of the Eighth Federal corps (Prince Alexander of Hesse) from Frankfort; but the advance of a Prussian corps from Westphalm and the occupation of Camel by General Beyer completely cut them of from their federal aliles and exposed them to the risk of being attacked both in

the front and the rear by an overwhelming force. In this dilemma they made a flank movement to the left, entered the Pressian territory at Diageistadt, and proceeded through the Eichafeld to Muhlisassen with the intention of striking the railroad at Eismed and exaping through the Hungarian forest to the Bavarian frontier; but before they could reach Eisenach a Prussian division had been sent there from Erfurt, which sian division had been sent there from Errur, which effectually blocked up the passage and stopped their progress towards the south, while the vanguard of kantoufiel was pressing forward against them from the north and the troops of Falkenstein were advancing from the west. A bold and resolute general would have failen upon the Errurt corps sword in hand and have fought hie way through or perished in the attempt. Unfertu nately for the Hanoverians, their commander seems to be a man of the Mack and Mollendorf type, who are always so rife in German armies and are naturally engendered by a long peace and by the military pedantry which is too often confounded with military acience.

Besides, the army was ill clad, ill armed and but scantily supplied with ammunition, which, together with the rifles and artillery, had been left behind them in the hurry of their departure from Hanover. In addition to this they were hampered by the presence of the King whose affliction (he is stone bifind) renders him totally helpiess, and for whose safety his enfourage seem to have e anxious than for that of his army.

CAPITULATION OFFER Pinding the situation critical, the Hanoverian general ent a parlementaire on the evening of the 23d to Gotha to enter into negotiations for the surrender of the army, to carry on which the King of Prussia's aid-de-camp,

Sunday morning.

The same afternoon an armistice was concluded, after the Hanoverians had been repulsed in a fe ble attempt to break through between Eisenach and Gotha, and it is confidently asserted here that the capitulation was signed

confidently asserted here that the capitulation was signed in the course of yesterday.

It is stated that King George is to be sllowed to depart with his suite and his private property, but that the military chest is to be given up to the Prussians and the army dismissed on parole, engaging not to fight against Prussia er her allies during the present war. The Ranoverians are brave soldiers, but somehow or other fortune as never smiled upon them. This is the third time the have laid down their armsen masse; the first was in 1757. ter the Duke of Cumberland, at Closter-Seven, and the second in 1808, when their country was appeared by

King John of Saxony has been more fortunate than his Hanoverian colleague, in so far that his army has escaped the Candine forks and been enabled effect its retreat into Bohomia; but he has the small fortress of Königstein, to the mercy of the invaders; and the Berlin papers remark tauntingly that ne may now be termed John Lackland, like his English he in the thirteenth century. By the way, the name of John has always been considered so unlucky for crowned heads that a king of Scotland who happened to be called so thought proper to exchange it for that of Bobert, which, however, did not prevent his

reign from being one of the most disastrous in Scottish

It was generally believed that the Saxon army would make a stand in the strong position of Pirna, and there wait the arrival of Austrian reinforcements, as their socstors did in the Seven Years' war, when they held at for six weeks against Frederick the Great, until they we starved into submission after the defeat of Marsha w he starved into submission after the defeat of Marshal Re same at Lovositz. But whatnes the same and war, were the Marshan plan of operations to weaken the mein army und it Benedek by detaching a large force into Saxony, or a shother the Saxons were afraid of experiencing the a sme fate as in 1756, especially as they were being suffia aked by the Prussian right wing, which had advance \$4.50 Dippoldiswalde and was approaching the passes of the Exgebirge. So much is certain, that on the 19th or 20t, had not seen they had certain the was which they had created there, and ratifed across the mountains to Ausig, in Behemia, where they have pre bably joined the extreme left of the Austrian army.

King Jo be himself has quitted the camp and taken up his abode: a Prague, and his wife the mater of the Queen Dowager of Prussia) and daughter in-law (who refused the hand of Rapoleon III.) have found an asylum with their relative at Munich. Thus the legitimate Princes of Germany, all nearly connected and long closely alined with the Kin, to f Prussia, are mying in every direction before his arm, as the legitimate Bourbons did in Italy before the arm dees of Marsala and Castel Pidardo. Verily, we see wonder, at things in our days, and Bismarck must be a wonderful man to induce his mater to forget his principles of si http://documents.

we see wonder.

be a wonder.

The Prossian armies are dispersed. Wer a line of at least one hundred and fifty miles, in a d Micuit country, interse ted by mountains and defiles, and there appears to be a considerable interval between Fre Seriex Charles led and the right wing of the Crown Fr. Seriex Charles led and the right wing of the Crown Fr. Seriex Charles led and the right wing of the Crown Fr. Seriex Charles led and the right wing of the Crown Fr. Seriex Charles led and the right wing of the Crown Fr. Seriex Charles as Sapleson of the Seriex Charles and the wing the campaign of 1706, he might completely separate the two armies and crust them successively before story could come to each other's assistance. Should the report be construct that he has entered Francisco that the two states of the san some new scheme on purify, and it is by no means unlikely that while I am writing this a boosty exceening may be progree and between the opposing armies.

The most curious operation of the war is the capt. We of

writing this a bloody encounter may be progree wing between the opposing armies.

CAPTICE OF THE MERCING OF HERE IN THE STATE OF THE MERCING OF THE MERCING OF THE WE THE OF THE STATE OF THE MERCING OF and the terrible news will make the victory of Custozza

MORE PRUSSIAN VICTORIES.

Austrians Defeated in Bohemia by Prince Frederick Charles-Surrender of the Entire Hanoverian Army.



tor that he was a prisener and might select either Königsberg or Stettin for the place of his captivity.

The Hessian replied that they could take him wherever they liked, but that he only submitted to force, wherespon he was eccured to his carriage by a guard of Prussians greandiers and conveyed by special train, via Berlin, to the fortrons of Stettin, where he arrived safe and sound on Sonday night. His subjects are delighted to get rid of him, and only hope he may never come back to them. William of Hesse is a petit tyrant of the worst stamp, and rachty deserves his fate; but it is a strange freak of fortune that he should be punished for his misdeeds by William of Prussia.

Prussia.

LEGISLATIVE RECVIOUS.

Yesterday the primary elections for the Second Chainber came off throughout the Prussian monarchy, which will be followed on the Sth of next month by the election of Deputies. Just now, when every moment may bring the news of a great victory or a great catastrophe, they naturally excited less interest than they would at any other time; but here in Borlin, nevertheless, the polls were pretty numerously attended, and more than three-fourths of the candidates chosen belong to the democratic party. The accounts from the provinces also are se far favorable to the liberals, and notwithstanding the efforts of the government to make political capital out of their military successes, it is hardly doubtful but that the opposition majority in the new Legislature will be almost if not quite as strong as it was in the last.

Huntas, June 27, 1866.

To-day the Berliners ought to be fasting and praying for this is the day of prayer and humiliation proby government to entreat the forgiveness of Heaven for the national sins and ask its blessing upon their arms. But the good folks of this city are always more inclined to feast than to fast, and instead of going to church they take advantage of the holiday awarded them to fleek out of the gates to the beer gardens and pleasure grounds, which present anything but a penitential aspect. To look at the crowds of well dressed people, apparently in the beet spirits possible, that are passing by my windows on this beautiful aummer's afternoon (thermometering the transport of the population are far away on the frontiers of the kingdom, fighting for life and death against a powerful enemy, and that a reverse sustained by their may bring the Crosts and Pandours to the capital.

At the same time you hear nothing but complaints; business is at a stand, money is garce, half the merchants are bankrupt or ready to \$50mm, so, but just for that reason people endeavor to \$50mm their cares in dissipation and to enjoy the present moment, since they do not know what the next may bring teem. So it was But the good felks of this city are always more inclined

do not know what the next may bring them. So it was in the French revolution; so it was in America during the great civil war; and as human nature is everywhere the same, so it is likely to be in Germany.

ACCOUNTS FROM AUSTRIA.

Our Vienna Correspondence. VIENNA, June 25, 1966.

NEWS OF THE VICTORY IN ITALY. Any one who is laboring under the impression that

tic enthusiasm can spring up spontaneously in the blighting influences of what our English friends term a "blarsted despotient," should have been in Vienna this morning. We had vague and indistinct rumors last evening that a great battle had been fought on the Mincio, but it was not till about ten o'clock this morning that they assumed a definite and reliable form.

AN "RITRA" OUT AND SCENES IN THE CIT.
Then the first extra of the Weiner Zeitung, the official journal, containing the first telegram from the Arch-duke Albert to the Emperor, and announcing a great, and for the Austrians, a successful battle at Custo made its appearance and was posted all over the city. Crowds of people gathered at every corner, and the office of the paper was thronged, the street being filled up before it with thousands of people waiting for the second extra, which it was soon understood would appear. By noon this and a third one were out, and every man, woman and child in Vienna seemed to have one in

These not only confirmed the previous news but also added to the enthusiasm, by a despatch from Cracow stating that the Providans had been beaten in a little skirmuch near there.

agie upon specie immediately fell five per cent, and PLANCES JOSEPH ON THE STREET.

afternoon, and was greeted with tremendous choirs. Everywhere there is joy that in the first great intile of the war the "Kalser and the Patherland" have been triumphant.

But this joy is not unmingled with sorrow. It is undereod and acknowledged here that the Austran ferces have, in driving the Italians back across the Miner and the Po, paid dearly for their victory with the blood of some of their best officers and men. THE TO THE WAR OFFICE. I had occasion this morning to call at the War Office

mon a general high in rank. As the orderly opened the our for m. 'wo lad as passed out; one young and beauti fol, and the eyes of both were red with weeping. The General informed me that the younger was the newl, s married wite of a captain who had been killed in the ba Mie. She had heard of it, and had come to the War Of the to learn if it were true. Here it was verified,

Such is war; and, unfortunately, you have had too many ruch recidents as this in your own past four years' experience to make this one particularly interesting.

The General spoke of the victory as a decisive one, and thought that the King had made a great mistake in dividing his forces and marching upon the Quadrilater .. strategy to falling back as the Harisma crossed and

course of the conversation

FERLIN THE OBJECTIVE POINT.

I subtered enough to convince no that his opinion was the one I expressed in my last letter, that the intention is to murch as straight as may be to Berlin. The Prinsians, he thought, must soon evacuate Saxony, and concentrate their forces; for their line was now so long and scattered that it was not a safe one, either for defence or attack.

the headquarters of General Benedek, the commandant of the North army. My application was courteously received, and I was informed that the admission of "outsiders" into the camp of the commandant was one over which he alone had control, and that my application would be forwarded to him, and I would probably receive an answer in three or four days. Meantime I shall go to Frague to-morrow and get as near the seat of war as I can without entering the lines.

We have as yet very few particulars of the battle. You will get much fuller ones even before you receive this letter.

ACCOUNTS FROM FEDERAL GERMANY.

Our Frankfort-on-the-Main Correspon

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June 25, 1866.

RETIFICHENT OF THE PRUBBIASS.

The war cloud that seemed to gather about this city i have retired to Wetzlar, to Cassel, to no one knows The Pressian rush toward the Federal capital has carcely left as much impression on the minds of the citizens as Farly's periodical rushes used to leave on the ninds of the citizens of another federal capital. Indeed the sudden seizure of the Kingdoms of Saxony and city was in its general as well as strategic character not border States towards Washington, animated with all the disposition to strike a bold blow, but wanting heart at the critical moment.

STRATEGIC CALCULATIONS. Prussis could not have counted upon the accomplishment of any military object by this advance. there were any advantage to her in taking and holding not hold a point so far from Berlin against the over whelming numbers opposed to her a single hou longer than her adversaries chose to permit. Holding points of supposed importance at the pleasure ersary is a shallow game of brag rather than war, and such a game Promis was playing.

If she was playing it for political effect-if she was animated by any such hopes as kept alive the first rebe advance into Maryland-if she expected the people to receive her with open arms as the grand champion o German unity, she has been disappointed.

ANTI-PRUBLIAN PERLING. the one terman power ready to assist the schemes af the hereditary enemy of Germany against the best interests of the German people. "If there is one thing," said a German, 'that a stranger must find it hard to be it is that a million swords are moved against their will to sis and that Bismarck; nay, at the will of one man -the is why we bate her.

In or near Frankfort you can see no reason why the were a few days ago. With the Federal troops hastifsupporting distance, the city would have been difficult to

You will see a good reason for this by glancing at the other theatre of operations in Silesia. The Austrians, under Senedek, are not only across the Prussian frontier, but they are nearer to Berin than the Prussian are to Pruskfort, and every step that Benedek takes toward the Prussian capital makes it the more imperatively necessary that the Prussians should concentrate in his path.

the path.

Benedek's left is completely covered by the Erze-Gebirg, and thet he goes forward with impusity on a march that practically finable verything the Prussians own or have select south of Beron. He can, perhaps, concentrate a larger number of troops than the Prussians have in their regular force.

He issues from Bebruis as from a vast natural for-trees, and he lines are in danger only conside the moun-tains that bound that kingdom on the sorts.

tains that bound that Kingdom on the morth.

Already he is driving in the Processin outposts at Girliz. He will desible move by the Newmen to the lineof the Oder, and the great battle will doubtless be Innght
on the line of that free is far hords as Guben.

Appear or militables rather.

The fart that Austria strikes thus boddly and straightforwardly at Promis will give the despect liberest to the
operations of the Italian army. Behodick's course inticase an absolute conditions in the nately of the Italian
sole of the empire. Will Victor Essenuch and Garibaldi
be able to stake that confidence. be able to stake that confidence.

The news hore from Venna to day it that ten divisions of the Italian army had been beaten on the Minrio. Half of this it romains no down; but if the Italians have been beaten the Pressian game looks budge.

ACCOUNTS FROM FRANCE.

Our Paris Correspondence.

a Picture On the South E.
There is admeticing serious in the clud. To day the

nière is the editor, published aspecial edition at noon, Crowds of people rushed upon the kinsques on the bould varis to buy a copy, taking it for granted that nothing but some very important news could have led to such an eding as the publication of the Prosecut their money. The paper was anxiously handed about at the Bourse and spelt from one end to the other, but ot a line of news could be found that was not aiready

special edition was going to press, and after the appouncement of it had been placarded, that government functionary known as the "black-man" called at the office of the France, and resisted upon "lifting" from the forms the only paragraph of any interest. What was there in that para graph? I am told it contained a statement that the gov ament would to-morrow ask the Corps Legislatif, whose ersion will be at an end in a few hours, to gi e the Em peror discretionary powers to raise a foan during the

It seems too monstrous to be credible, particularly when we remember that M. Rouher the other day em cintically assured the Chamber that if the intervention f France in the war should be thought expedient Emperor the deputies should have due notice and amplopportunities to express their opinions upon the subject even if a special session should be necessar . Whatever the truth may be it is certain the Bourse was much disturbed by the rumor I have mentioned. Renter fell 50c and the Italian loan 95c. If anything important, bearing on the rumors of the day, shall appear in the evening papers, I will not ce it.

PECITEMENT IN THE TURE US -- INTERVENTION Meanwhile, it is evident that the Counc I Chamber i eries is the scene of much excitement and a great deal of contradictory advice. Prince Napoleon's carriage and that of Nigra, the Italian Minister, may be seen there a versi times in the day. "Plon Plon," as he tells his olitor it de of the Libert, Siecle and Opinion Na i na e-Girardio, Hav a and Gueroult-is instant with be imperial cooms, in season and out of season, urging and entresting him to interfere atonce on behalf of Italy. When the despatches came stating that the Austrians

had occupied Bormio, in Lombardy, the cousin urged that the Emperor was bound, by his recent promise not to allow the war to destroy the work which France had contributed to found" in Italy, to rush to the rescue. The Emperor, however, took the communication very coulty, observing, sensibly enough, that the case pro-pounded by him would only arise if Austria evinced an a cut on to "may" in Lombardy. The mere fa t of her

troops being there in the course of war operations would not necessarily constitute a casus belli for France. ome think that Italy, having ocen atterly de cated in he Quadrilaters, and driven out of it to the last man, her policy will now be to retire, and draw the Austrians on, so as to make out a stronger case for the necessity of French intervention. If this be so I do not besitat to say that the dream of "itary, one and indivisible," is at end.

in say that the dream of "hay, one and marriable, at end.

If Haiv, now that America has a great war on her hands in Germany, cannot took her own against America—and athnoxed I would he were observable I doubt seriously whether also can—it is all nomense to task any longer about I had, fureful as I nomense to task any longer and I Nanolesia interferes now, it will be as a master. He will never its 'task have Rome; he will put a creature of his own—probabily Plon Pion—in Nano- as a kiner; and if Austria basis Artiseia, as I believe with to the case, he will cave out of poor italy that extension of French frontier which America, at the head of Germany, will never let num have on the Rhim.

Italy will have to pay for his miscalculation of the power of Bismarck.

Italy will have to pay for his miscalculation of the power of Bismarck.

Rome is the land upon which he can all lay time fall back. There he has an excess to polir in troops by the port of Civita Vecchia, which is in bits hands; and an affectation of religion, which he can asways assume for the nonce, will at any time get him a good dear or support, not only in France but nevery country in Europe. These considerations afford the only excuse for the boshardiness of italy in running heading into the hardranest of italy in running heading into the hardranest afford the only excuse for the hardranest of italy in running heading into the hardranest of italy in running heading into the hardranest of defeat social bring tome to its conviction the nelancholy fact that Italian troops are no match for the dustriane.

mans.

A relegram dated Molicita, Jone 23, states that Colonel Speeche, of Gardaldi's volunteers, shot himself on the ground that he did not feet himself equal to the command which had been confided to him.

THE WAYS AND MARSE.

I can assure you that M. Brouyn de Lhuys, the Minister of Forei n Affairs, is seriously alarmed at the situation, and bestates to take any part in the responsibility of the war which it is to be feared the Emperor is bent upon.

THE TORY MINISTER IN ENGLAD.

spon.

THE TORY MINISTRY IN ENGLAND.

M. Brouyn de Linuys represents to his Majesty that the advent of a tory ministry in England thorse additional d flicuities in his way, as Lord Berby undoubtedly leans to Austria, and will do his best to thwart French combinations.

DELEKE OF PRUSSIA.

The feeling aga not war is stronger than ever among the French public, and the haired of Frussia (Louis Napoleon's ally most intense.

BOHEMIA.

Defeat of the Austrians with Heavy Losses.
A despatch from Reinerz dated June 28 mays:-The Prussians have advanced to-day in the direction of Jaro-

mierz, and have taken ten guns from the Austrians. Among the prisoners is Colonel Count Wimpfen, commander of the Austrian regiment "Crown Prince of

A Berlin despatch of June 29 says:-The Garde de Corps (Life Guards) yesterday defeated the Tenth Austrian army corps, under General von Gablenz, after an obstinate engagement. The Austrians lost several thousand prisoners, some field pieces, and a large quantity of

Herrwarth Bitterfeld, captured Munchengratz yesterday after a successful engagement with the Austrians, captoring eight hundred prisoners. The enemy retired to Pruncian lose was much less.

Yesterday the Prussian Fifth Corps, under General Steinmetz, which on the 27th inst drove back the Aug trian Zamming corps to Josephstadt, again compelled the enemy to retire after a severe contest. Numerous tro An official despatch dated Boran, June 29, a quarter

past eleven A. M., ears .- The Austrians, were defeated on the 27th and 28th install, near Nachod, by our Fire army corps; on the 28th, at Travensu, by the Garde d Corps (Life Guards), and at Mononer, rate by Principle from three thousand to lose throughout killed and wounded

In yesterday's factic the Fifth Promian army corps, inder General Stemmers, was opposed by the Sixth and The number of prisoners captured from the Austrian ment at Frantenau was two thousand.

The Crown Prince's Report. A deeparch from Series of Jose 29 ... evening - cays -

The Crown Prince of Prissia's report to the King upon the bartle, in which the Piftle Promise army corps was trians book part to the conflict, while the Pruesian forces serve did not come into close quarters with the enquiy. values which had been achieved, the Proprint lose was among whom, however, were many officers. The loace's together, on both sides, shout four thousand men were The present enthusians prevails in Borin on ac-

cust of the mocean of the Promine army yesterday. An immense crowd accombled before the royal palace to by, and paraded the streets with Sage. A computationary address to the King to in preparation.

An address was presented this evening to the King by a depotable of the inter-tonic of there and a seven-dediscontrass ages over prayer. The King appeared

About five thousand Austrian prisoners from Nacho and three thousand from Trautenau, have been sent

The Battle of Skalitz. The Prossian accounts of the affair at Skallts Naction, June 27, 1866.

An important battle, in which cavalry and artillery were principally engaged, has been in progress to-day up to three o'clock in the afternoon. The Austrians were driven back from near Skalits to

Jaromirs. Three flags and many prison by the Promians. The loss on either side is not yet

PRUMIAN HEADQUARTERS, REIRES, June 27-Evening This morning the army commanded by the Crown Prince of Prussia came upon a strong body of the enemy at Nachod, consisting of the Austrian Hamming corps, division of the reserve cavalry and the Prince of Schles wig-Holstein's division of cavalry. A severe engagement cusued, which lasted until three

P. M. The Austrians were compelled to retreat, purused by the Prussian cavalry.

Their loss was considerable—that of the Pr

The Crown Prince was present at the engagement. Three guns and two standards were taken. Many of the Austrian cavairy were captured.

The Austrian Claims.

A Vienna despatch of the 28th of June says: The official reports fully confirm the victory of the Sixth Austrian army corps over the army of the Crown Prince of Prussin at Skalitz.

The following details have been received in Vienna et the britiant encounter which took place as Oswiccin:
The Austran forces, composed of one battshon and a half of infantry, two equations of onlians and naif a detail battery, drove back the enemy, with heavy losses, across the Viatua, after a struggle wise histoit can hours.
The Prissian forces consisted of three companies of onsiers, three battshoms of landwohr, one entire regiment of ultima and haif a field battery.

The Prussian detail was completed by charges of the Austrian cavairy.

A Grace w (dustrian) despatch confirms the repulses of the Prussians with heavy loss at Oswiecin on the 27th of J.ne.

The Austrians Again Claim a Victory. THE LATEST NEWS. Our latest despatch by the Persia, dated in Liverpool

Our latest despatch by the Persa, dated in Laverpoet on the evening of the 30th of June, says:—

The following is the latest official Austrian telegram relating to the fighting on the 28th of June:—

Paramer x, June 29, 1868.

The Prussians yesterday were completely defeated by the Austrian forces under Gabienz, leaving behind one-third of their army & Hed and wounded.

They withdrew to Prussian serritory towards Glatz, After occupying Jieln yesterday the Prussians were altacked by the cavalry division of General Edeistics.

They were driven out of Jieln and repulsed towards Turnau.

The Prussian besses by General Edelsheim's attack

were enormors.

The strategic operation of the Austrian army was completely successful. The junction of Prine Frederick Charles with the Army of Sileans was presented.

The Austrian losses in the battles of the last tigger days are estimated at scarcely two thousand killer and

ounded.

The Prussian loss is at least equal.

The Prussian loss is at least equal.

Prench Reports from the parts (June 29) correspondence of andon Threes) Important accounts regard a libentic have been received from the hostile armies in charactery of the parts of the pa

These engagements are greated as the premos of great battle.

What Is Marshall Remedek Doing !—The "Iron Brigade" of Austria.

[Berlin (June 27: Obrespondence of London Rimes.]
The action at Turnas, reported in today's telegrame, is remarkable in two respects. In the tree place, the Proseines having failer in with no more than seven thousand of the casemy is a proof of the Austrias forces having been withdrawn from that beightenneed; see findle, thoush represented by the so called Iron Ricarde, and five hundred taken pribants, as a metanoholy ampton of civil war, it deserves to be noticed that but three years ago the Iron Brigade tought by the side of the Pressians in "chi swig, and, though chiefly compassed of Folice and Rungarians, stood upon a cordial looting with their Pressan companions in arms.

It may also be suggested, even before the arrival of further particulars, that tiencal Hencels and his plan of operations are becoming more engantical from day to day. Turnasi a contral radiacy of always communication between Prague and the meet menaced discripts of the kingdom continuous to Science are reduced one half. Why, then, have the Pransians been allowed up penetrate to within a few miles of so important a point? Why has their advance not been withsteod by a force and central roma from being taken? At the Prosent of the staff that advance in the principal members of his saff the artrandinary omission in attributed to some deep dealth. Our viers, area.

extraordiousy omission is stricted to some deep design Qui viera, erro.

He view of the Events.

(From the London News, June 30.)

The telegrams from Bohemia, which are published this morning, reversing the aspect of military afformable, reversing the aspect of military afformable, reversing the aspect of military afformable, remained by those of Wednesday and Thoraday, remind us that in a war of poditions we must not attach too much importance to particular activate, or expect the carliest battles to prove decisive, but must be content to wait until the general result of the campaign is unfolded. On Thoraday afformers he conton was helf persuaded that the Promians hap been severely defeated, compelled to sus for an armistice, and see in vain, and that they would be fortunale if they could get back to their own territory. We putned out yesterday that the noceess of the Austrians was probably not so great as had been supposed. This morning, however, we have to record that the Presslane have been completely victorious in the most important battles yet frought, and that they have made considerable progress on the road to Prayer, and to the assure of the northeastern portion of Bohemia.

It will be remembered that the victory in the battle fought at Nachod on Wednesday, in which the Pressamp or the most inspect of the Ramming corps and two divisions of cavalry, was claimed by both adds. Each army took primeners and gone, and from the fact that the Prussian despited a ham place. This, however, was by no means the case.

The Pranslans remembered that the invalers retreated to that place. This however, was by no means the ease.

The Pranslans remembered the most proposated by not addressed the condition and discussed in the second and when the Austrians presented the subsidies the next day (Thursday, another two datases that the translance engaged at Sarabol on the second day were commanded by the Austrians presented the engaged force of the produce of the second the second day were commanded by the Austrians presente